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LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT ISSUES DOCUMENT

PY211947 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jul (AFP) -- The Economic Commission of the Latin American Parliament, meeting in Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz, today condemns foreign intervention in Central America and regrets the economic help that the U.S. House of Representatives has granted to the irregular forces in the area.

The document containing these conclusions, which was released to the press immediately after the closure of the deliberations, also emphasizes support for an orderly and just solution as sought by Contadora and its Support Group.

The same document strongly condemns the Chilean Government of General Augusto Pinochet, whose despotic conduct upsets the democratic integration process of the region.

In the section of the document that deals with integration, a recommendation is made to the education ministers of the region to produce a book on Latin American history to bring out the ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious affinities existing among the Latin American peoples.

Medium-term objectives would include the creation of a Latin American Monetary Fund, the elimination of the necessity for visas and passports for Latin American citizens, and the institution of a single monetary unit for the region, the document says.

The commission also suggests conducting joint economic and technological research as the only possibility to counter progress being made in other continents.

Regarding the foreign debt, the commission ratifies its belief that the debt can neither be collected nor paid under the present circumstances, and adds that the debt is an unbearable burden laid by the industrialized countries on the poor ones.

The economic commission insists on the need to bring interest rates down to the levels at which they are contracted; to extend payment dates; and to agree on new conditions based on the evolution of prices of raw materials and on the opening of the European and U.S. markets to Latin American products.

In conclusion, the members of the regional parliament consider it necessary to meet with their U.S. colleagues to examine common problems, and they reaffirm the urgent need to call a meeting of Latin American presidents.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT OPENS ALADI MEETING

FL212104 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1927 GMT 21 Jul 86

[By correspondent Enriqueta Luna]

[Text] Acapulco, Mexico, 21 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado today underscored that it is impossible to reach concrete and prompt measures in making progress in the area of economic integration and create conditions that will allow the long-sought Latin American common market.

As he opened the second special meeting of high-level government representatives of the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI], the Mexican chief executive referred to the crisis that is choking Latin American countries and said this crisis had been created by domestic and foreign factors. This has provoked difficult adjustments from each of the countries of the area.

He indicated that these countries' difficulties had exacerbated in the last few years because of the heavy load of the foreign debt, the deterioration of trade terms, and the sharp drop of export raw materials prices, including oil. He also mentioned the protectionist policies of the interested countries, the shrinking financing lines, continued high interest rates, and the reduced growth of international trade as causes of the regional economy's deterioration.

This situation provoked a net transfer of currency abroad, which reduced the Latin American economies' possibilities and widened the gap between these nations and developing countries. He added that it is imperative to overcome this situation but that this effort will not be successful if it is not done with the support of industrialized countries.

He said that within this framework, and because of the insensitivity and fatigue of some international forums, it is urgent to revise and thoroughly consider ALADI integration measures and mechanisms to widen the alternatives it offers and turn it into a solid column which will increase and diversity the area countries' foreign trade. This effort, which is based on the assumption that the Latin American countries are united, should be supported by various social and productive agents. Also, governments should facilitate the progress of the integration process.

The Mexican president urged the delegates to meet during these 5 days, reaffirm their integrationist spirit, and reach concrete agreements that will allow the countries of the region to have broader preferential tariffs and eliminate restrictions. Also, he called on them to improve a coordinated transportation system, especially the maritime system, to adopt efficient methods of financing, to improve the existing payment systems, and to promote an efficient support system for countries with less relative economic development.

BRIEFS

L.A. PARLIAMENT APPOINTMENT -- Antonio Riva Palacio, leader of the Mexican Senate, has been elected in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, vice chairman of the permanent commission of economic integration and of the Latin American Parliament. This organization is composed of representatives from 15 countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Mexico. The delegation of Mexican legislators is composed of Senator Jose Patrocinio Gonzalez and deputies Jesus Murillo Karam and Roberto Calderon. [Text] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2350 GMT 18 Jul 86 FL]

ALFONSIN, CAPUTO LEAD DELEGATION TO SAUDI ARABIA

For Riyadh coverage of the visit to Saudi Arabia by President Raul Alfonsin, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, and the accompanying delegation, including talks held with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Foreign Affairs Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 22 July Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRESIDENT MAKES 'UNOFFICIAL VISIT' TO PORTUGAL

For reportage on the 15-hour "unofficial visit" to Portugal by President Raul Alfonsin, including his news conference with Portuguese President Mario Soares, see the Portugal section of the 22 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES PLANE PURCHASE

PY211554 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1420 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Cordoba, 20 Jul (TELAM) -- Iraqi Ambassador to Argentina Mundhir Ahmad al-Mutlaq has said here that the decision on the sale of Pucara fighter planes to his country depends on Argentina, which says that it will not sell weapons to countries with which it is friendly, such as Iran and Iraq, which are at war with each other.

While visiting the Cordoba International Fair [Feria International Cordoba -- FICO 86], the Iraqi ambassador spoke to journalists about his country's foreign relations, and he recalled that the nationalization of hydrocarbons in 1972 bought about closer relations with all the countries of the world on a base of equality, mutual respect, and peace and justice, following UN resolutions as a guideline. He added that this also led to Iraq's support for national liberation movements in the whole world, the struggle against imperialism, as well as an active participation in the movement of the nonaligned countries.

Regarding relations with developing countries, he remarked that Iraq has proposed at all international forums the creation of a fund to aid the poorest countries and those suffering the consequences of their foreign debt situation. Regarding his country's long war against Khomeini's Iran, he assured that even though Iraq defends itself, it is always willing to sign an honorable peace treaty. He said that unlike Iran, his country has accepted UN Security Council Resolutions No 479 and 582 of 1982.

NEW ARMED FORCES PROSECUTOR INSTALLED

PY182058 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1545 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (NA) -- Brigadier Armando Antonio Irungaray was installed at noon today as new prosecutor of the Armed Forces Supreme Council, during a ceremony attended by Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena, who stated that "there are no new instructions" for Irungaray regarding the trials for human rights violations.

The ceremony took place at the new offices of this military council at 500 25 de Mayo Avenue. Brigadier Pablo Apella, who recently resigned his position as president of this military court, attended the ceremony. [passage omitted]

SIDE CHIEF SAYS SECRET CODE NOT BROKEN

PY211851 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2141 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jul (TELAM) -- Facundo Suarez, head of the Secretariat for State Intelligence (SIDE), speaking about the alleged theft of a secret code from SIDE's branch in Geneva, today said that the code had not been broken and there was no evidence to suggest that an attempt to sell it had been made. Suarez issued a communique in which he stated that this conclusion stems from the initial phase of the investigation into the behavior of citizen Pablo Valle, SIDE's representative in Geneva.

The communique added that Pablo Valle was appointed within the framework of a reorganization conducted with the official objective of ensuring pluralism among state officials. According to the communique, since the reorganization has been part of the institutional policy there are no grounds for attributing to a former presidential secretary, General German Lopez, the appointment of the official in question. The communique concludes by stating that the investigation is progressing according to the nature of the affair. The investigation was launched after alleged administrative and intelligence-related irregularities were reported at the SIDE branch which cooperates with international organizations headquartered in Geneva. The branch in question was under Valle, whose whereabouts are apparently unknown.

LEGAL STATUS OF PILOTS UNION SUSPENDED

PY190111 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2104 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (TELAM) -- Labor Minister Hugo Barrionuevo this afternoon announced that the legal status of the Airline Pilots Association (APLA) has been suspended for 180 days. The minister added that any future negotiations with these workers will be conducted by the Ministry of Public Works and Services. During a press conference held this afternoon, the labor minister explained that his ministry decided to suspend APLA's legal status because it felt that all means and time has been exhausted and still the pilots have failed to relent. Barrionuevo stated that Vice President Victor Martinez has been notified of the decision to suspend APLA's legal status.

CGT Protests Suspension

PY190113 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1857 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (TELAM) -- The General Labor Confederation [CGT] this afternoon sent a telegram to acting President Victor Martinez stating its rejection of the government's decision to withdraw the legal recognition of APLA. The telegram, signed by the CGT Secretary General Saul Ubaldini, states that the government's decision is not compatible with a healthy democratic life concept because the government confers on itself the right to withdraw constitutional and legal guarantees, such as the right to strike exercised by the APLA. Finally, the CGT warns of the danger of such procedures, which not only harm the affected association, but also threaten the entire labor relations system. The CGT describes the government resolution as an open contradiction of international agreements, the law, and the Constitution, thus establishing a distressing precedent against the right to defend professional interests.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN, REACTION

Decree on Traffickers, Properties

PY211624 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Shortly before noon today the government released Decree 21346, which establishes sactions against people involved in drug trafficking. After an introduction that includes several considerations, the decree states:

Article 1. The court authorities hearing drug traffic cases under the provisions of Decree 20811 of 22 May 1975 will order that the properties seized from those indicted for such crimes be delivered to the respective state institutions mentioned in Article 2 of the present decree, under the supervision of the Attorney Genral's Office which will prepare an inventory and affidavit, complying with provisions of law of 20 February 1985 regarding the property seized and with the provisions of decree 20372 of 31 July 1975, within the jurisdiction of the Cochabamba Department.

Article 2. The seized property will be delivered, depending on its nature, to the following institutions.

Item A. Weapons, explosives and materiel of a military nature will be delivered to the Armed Forces; weapons of the type used by the police, to the Police Command General; planes, helicopters, and aeronautic material, to the Air Force; river boats and navigation material, to the National Police; motor vehicles in general, to the National Police; real estate, houses, apartments, land, and such will be temporarily registered in the Registry of Real Estate under the name of the Interior Ministry.

Item B. All these materials will be used by the National Directorate of Dangerous Drugs Control in the fight against drug trafficking.

Article 3. Drugs will be burned at the site where they are seized in the presence of a representative of the Attorney General's Office and with intervention of a Notary Public; a sample of 10 grams will be taken to be deposited in the Central Bank of Bolivia in order to comply with provisions made in Article 133 of the Penal Code. The Notary Public will make records of this procedures to serve as evidence in legal proceedings.

Article 4. Any material not mentioned specifically in this decree will be delivered to any of the institutions mentioned in Article 1 of this decree, depending on the criteria of the court authority hearing the case, and in accordance with legal requirements.

Article 5. Raw material and chemical substances used in processing dangerous drugs will be sold at market value to businesses that will use them for legitimate purposes under the supervision of the Health Ministry, or they will be burned as provided for in Article 3 of this decree. The proceeds from the sale will be deposited in an account in the Central Bank of Bolivia to be used by the Interior Ministry to cover expenses related to drug traffic control.

Article 6. The material seized will under no circumstance be designated for private use.

Article 7. After complying with the provisions of this decree, the court authority will decide the final destination of the material and property seized; to this end, the institutions that have the material and property in custody will account for them before the judge and make them available for their final disposition, with the exception of the raw materials and the drugs.

Article 8. The final receivers of the seized property are strictly subject to the conditions mentioned in the (aforementioned) two articles. Government officials who do not comply with the corresponding legal dispositions will be punished accordingly.

Article 9. All courts or Departmental Narcotics Offices of the Republic which receive or keep in custody seized goods or property from drug trafficking must make a complete inventory which will be sent to the Interior, Migration, and Justice Ministries within 30 days. In case these offices do not comply with this disposition, they will be prosecuted and punished.

The Interior Minister is responsible for the implementation of this supreme decree.

Border Controls Increased

PY211842 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2254 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jul (EFE) -- Amid widespread opposition to the presence of U.S. troops in Bolivia, the joint antinaroctics struggle was continuing today in Beni Department of the border with Brazil, northeast of La Paz. The border is under close surveillance by Brazilian Border Police, who want to prevent an influx of drug traffickers. Official reports have indicated that three persons, including a 17-year old, have been arrested so far.

The drug bosses have fled, but Brazilian authorities fear that there are still a few large gangs that will try to take advantage of the unprotected borders to cross into Brazil. Thus the border police have increased surveillance.

Meanwhile, the Bolivian opposition is unanimously calling for an extraordinary session of Congress to question the government for allowing a foreign military intervention in a domestic Bolivian matter without the appropriate congressional approval.

Official sources have told EFE that the government is prepared to cope with any interpellation about the arrival of 160 U.S. military advisers who brought modern attack helicopters equipped with infrared optical devices and means of communication suitable for an antinarcotics campaign.

The objectives of the campaign are to break up a network of Bolivian and Colombian drug traffickers who are exporting the narcotics from Beni Department, and to find the modern drug processing factories that are operating in the jungle.

Information Minister Herman Antelo said that the initial results of the antinarcotics operation have been "successful" while political and labor union opposition and the people in general have been voicing their outrage at what they term "open imperialist intervention," which, instead of yielding positive results, is frightening peaceful peasant communities. These sectors have also voiced their support for the questioning of President Victor Paz Estenssoro's cabinet.

Army Occupies Peasant Federation

PY220345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2150 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (EFE) -- The Bolivian Army has occupied the Peasant Union Federation of La Asunta, Yungas region, after about 5,000 peasants demonstrated against the Bolivian-U.S. antidrug operation. The Yungas region in La Paz Department is considered second to Chapare in Cochabamba in coca growing.

A massive peasant demonstration was held in Chulumani on 19 July. Armando Chavez, a leader of the Single Trade Union Confederation of Bolivian Peasant Workers, told EFE that the confederation decided to call for a general mobilization in defense of coca growing after seeing the gradual militarization of the Yungas.

Chavez indicated that the demonstration was opposed by the interior minister, who ordered the military intervention of the Peasant Union Federation of La Asunta, 95 km from Chulumani and 200 km north of La Paz.

Chavez, who last night arrived in La Paz, reported that the Interior Ministry also ordered the arrest of many peasant union leaders, but that many of them escaped. Chavez pointed out that the peasants in Yungas decided to confront the U.S. intervention because they fear that the troops will destroy their coca crops. He added that the peasants "are also frightened by rumors from Beni that the U.S. troops and Bolivian police have burned the houses of some peasants believing that they belonged to drug traffickers."

Chavez also stated that members of the Mobile Units for Rural Areas (Umopar) known as the "Leopards" have already been seen in the region.

Press Workers Demand Withdrawal

PY210241 Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jul (AFP) -- The Federation of Bolivian Press Workers (FTPB) today demanded the immediate withdrawal from Bolivian territory of the U.S. military who arrived in the country on 15 July to participate in the fight against drug trafficking.

A documet released on 20 July states that if Ronald Reagan believes that sending troops to Bolivia falls within the supreme duty of the U.S. soldier to protect the security of his nation, then every worthy Bolivian knows that his supreme duty is to mobilize and demand the expulsion of the Yankee troops and to repudiate this government, which is the enemy of the national sovereignty.

The wage-earning journalists also accuse Victor Paz Estenssoro's democratic government of adopting a vacillating position toward drug trafficking and toward the United States. They state that this is due to a lack of overall national policy.

They term disgraceful the document released by the U.S. Embassy in La Paz, which states that the presence of U.S. troops is due to the risk that Bolivian officers will be corrupted by the drug traffickers.

The FTPB believes that the aid received from the drug-consuming powers should consist mainly of purchasing excess coca leaves and replacing coca leaf cultivation with the cultivation of crops that will stimulate Bolivia's agroindustrial development.

In conclusion, the document says the aid in weapons, equipment, and food can only be accepted if it is used by Bolivians, and only if it does not constitute an attack against national sovereignty.

Cocaine Price Rises

PY212114 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1754 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (EFE) -- An expert on the drug problem told EFE that the joint operation that U.S. and Bolivian forces are carrying out against Bolivian drug traffickers has made the price of cocaine rise. The source added that the drug traffickers will continue their activities even during the joint operation because these activities will be more profitable despite the increased risk because the price of cocaine will go up considerably. The source also explained that it is quite probable that as of now, mechanized processing of cocaine will be abandoned and it will go back to being a craft.

The source indicated that the handicraft-like method of coca processing, which employs peasants instead of mechanical devices to "mash" coca leaves, is easily dissembled, which means that it is safer.

BRAZILIAN LOAN PERMITS PARIS CLUB REFINANCING

PY212134 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1406 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Jul (EFE) -- Bolivian Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Carlos Morales today reported in Brasilia that Bolivia has refinanced part of its debt to the so-called Paris Club by obtaining an extension on its debt with Brazil. Morales led a Bolivian delegation this week to Brasilia to refinance Bolivia's debt with Brazil. The Brazilian Central Bank, through its representative at the Paris Club, will sign a document tomorrow granting Bolivia a 10-year extension to pay off its loans and a 4-year grace period for the nearly $1 billion Bolivia owes to foreign governments.

Morales said that the Brazilian Central Bank had not signed an earlier agreement between the Paris Club and Bolivia because Brazil already gave the La Paz government an extension in 1983. Bolivia owes Brazil $255 million, of which $155 will be included in the extension agreed upon by the Paris Club.

The Paris Club is a multigovernmental organization, headquartered in Paris, composed of creditor countries which granted loans to the developing and Third World countries. Two years ago Bolivia negotiated an extension with the Paris Club to pay its foreign debt, but Brazil, one of its main creditors, did not initially accept the conditions of the agreement. According to the information available in Brasilia, the Bolivian foreign debt totals about $4 billion.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE -- The Bolivian Government has created the National Employment Committee to work under the National Council for Economic Stabilization and Reactivation. The ministes of Finance, Planning and Coordination, and Labor and Labor Development will cooperate with this committee, whose main objective is to promote programs and projects to reduce the unemployment rate in Bolivia. [Excerpt] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 4 Jul 86 p 3 PY]

FAR CREDIT -- The Andean Reserve Fund (FAR) -- has granted a $100-million credit to Bolivia. The credit will be used to support the balance of payments and the economic reactivation. [Excerpt] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 5 Jul 86 p 1 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER'S UPCOMING TRIPS REPORTED

PY211805 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] In October Brazil will begin a diplomatic offensive in Africa. It has been confirmed that Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre will visit the African continent in October. Four countries, considered leaders in the fight against racism in that continent, are included in the itinerary. They are: Angola, Botswana [as heard], Nigeria and Cameroon.

Itamaraty spokesman Ruy Nogueira has given further details of the itinerary of the visit:

[Begin Nogueira recording] The first country to be visited will be Angola, probably from 13-16 October, but these dates have yet to be confirmed. The visit to Angola is undoubtedly important because it will also be a preparation for President Sarney's visit to that country next year. After Angola, Minister Sodre will visit Zimbabwe, whose capital is Harare on 17, 18, and 19 October. The next country to be visited will be Nigeria, where in Lagos Minister Sodre will have a tight agenda on 20, 21, and 22 October. As you will recall, Nigeria is our number one trade partner on the African continent, our second largest oil supplier, and an important market for a wide range of Brazilian manufactured export goods. Minister Sodre will then go to a French-speaking African country, the Cameroon, whose capital Yaounde he will visit on 23 and 24 October. [end recording]

In addition to Africa, Minister Sodre this year will visit Ecuador, where he will meet with Brazilian ambassadors to the countries of the Amazon Pact. He will also go to Colombia to attend the inauguration ceremony of President Virgilio Barco; to Uruguay, where he will attend the GATT meeting; and to the United States, where he will open the UN General Assembly in September.

GOVERNMENT TO EXPAND DRUG AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

PY181738 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Justice Minister Paulo Brossard has said that the Brazilian Government is going to expand the agreement with the U.S. Government to fight drugs.

The minister added that the current agreement is restricted to drug traffic and that the Brazilian Government believes that the prevention of drug addiction and the recovery of addicts are also very important. The minister said that the drug problem has no borders and that he has not received any proposals for a joint military operation against drugs, as is happening in Bolivia, which is receiving aid from the U.S. Army.

In Corumba, the Federal Police are concerned over the possibility that coca growers and cocaine producers will invade the city in an effort to escape from the drug repression in Bolivia. The local government has put all its agents at all the access points to Corumba. The police are also strictly checking passengers travelling by air and land.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO 'ANALYZE' GELBARD REMARKS

PY211606 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Chilean Ambassador to the United States Hernan Felipe Errazuriz today stated that the return to democracy is an aspiration of the Chilean people and that no country has the authority to interfere in its domestic affairs. However, the Chilean ambassador stated that there are some improvements to be made in order to strengthen Chilean-U.S. friendship.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Chilean Ambassador to the United States Hernan Felipe Errazuriz has said that in his statements, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gelbard voiced his respect for the Chilean people and for their self-determination. Errazuriz said that Gelbard is a very distinguished official and that he was very happy that he had visited Chile. The ambassador made it clear that Gelbard had not made any requests of the government, and that when he states that the United States supports a prompt and effective transition toward democracy, he is just making a comment.

[Errazuriz] The United States regards as something positive the transition toward democracy and it also regards as something positive and necessary the adoption of measures designed for that purpose. Among these measures are the approval of the electoral registries, the law on political parties, and other necessary measures which are contained within the political program of the 1980 Constitution. In the first place, no foreign country has the authority to interfere in Chilean domestic affairs. No country, without any exceptions. The size, or international influence any country may have does not give that country any special authority to interfere in Chile. In the second place, the desire to return to democracy is an aspiration of the Chilean people, an aspiration which has existed since our independence and which is constantly expressed in all events in which Chile takes part.

[Reporter] In referring to the current Chilean-U.S. relations, he mentioned the existence of legitimate and objective differences in interests and of a cultural nature, but that above these differences the two countries share very clear values that permit an understanding.

[Errazuriz] There are also some improvements that we should carry out, that we should strive to achieve, and which lead us to believe that traditional friendship will become stronger as time passes.

[Reporter] When he was asked about the U.S. State Department criticism of the situation of human rights, he said that Chile is a country like any other, it has problems in that regard and is confronting them with realism.

[Errazuriz] In this regard we must, in the first place, take into account the creation of the Government's Human Rights Advisory Commission, and the desire and interest to cooperate, right from the beginning, in the investigation of public incidents that have made a strong impact, such as the tragic death of Rodrigo Rojas. [passage omitted] [end recording]

In a closed-door ceremony, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today closed the ambassador's meeting which began last week at the Diplomatic Academy. The minister termed the meeting highly positive, and said that it resulted in an enrichening exchange of opinions due to the number of concerns voiced by the Chilean representatives abroad.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Reporter] Del Valle also stated that he will analyze in detail the statements by U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gelbard because they fully reflect the U.S. State Department's way of thinking. He voiced the opinion, however, that Gelbard's statements are in keeping with the U.S. style when visiting a foreign country, and that an opinion, like it or not, has an influence on the domestic policy. He also agreed with Gelbard that there is a climate of distrust in Chile and stated that all Chileans should strive to do away with this climate. He ended his statements by explaining that the president of the Republic did not recieve Gelbard because it was not appropriate. [end recording]

JUDGE RELEASES 17 OF 25 JAILED SOLIDERS

PY220238 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0221 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 21 Jul (EFE) -- Judge Alberto Echavarria today released 17 of the 25 soldiers whom the Army had placed at his disposal on 18 July for alleged participation in the case of the two youths who were burned alive. The 17 soldiers were part of a group of uniformed men who participated in the incident. The judge who is investigating the case in order to punish the guilty has ordered that three officers and five noncommissioned officers remain in custody in free communication with the court. [passage omitted]

PINOCHET RULES OUT SELF-NOMINATION FOR NEW TERM

PY211522 Paris AFP in Spanish 1501 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 21 Jul (AFP) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet today said that he will not nominate himself for the new 8-year term in office starting in 1989. Opening a meeting of mayors in Santiago, the military ruler said that the name of the nominee will be proposed by the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces branches and that it will be up to the people to approve or reject it through a plebiscite. [passage omitted]

LAWYERS GROUP WANTS MILITARY CHIEFS TO RESIGN

PY210323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1548 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 20 Jul (EFE) -- The Seventh National Congress of Chilean Lawyers, which was held over the past 2 days in Santiago, concluded today with a vote that calls for "the immediate resignation of the Army's top commanders." After evaluating the current Chilean situation, the leaders of the Lawyers Association of Chile, which is headed by Raul Rettig, a former minister and congressman, have also agreed to publicly request the resignation of the Army's top commanders because that armed institution "is based on the principle of the chain of command."

Another resolution approved by the lawyers during their congress concerns the case of the young people who were burned by military men, according to witnesses. They agreed to propose the "creation of an international commission of democratic personalities to collect data, examine it, and hand down a decision." On the same topic, the Chilean lawyers have agreed to ask the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to create "an ad hoc group to visit Santiago and investigate the case."

AD CALLS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL CONSENSUS

PY182303 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 16 Jul 86 p C3

[Text] The self-styled Democratic Alliance (AD) has appealed to those who want the return of democracy in Chile to establish a "great national consensus."

AD President Enrique Silva Cimma said this yesterday morning in a long meeting at the Radical Party [PR] headquarters during which he read an AD statement.

The AD statement says that this consensus is necessary "to be able to confront the present crisis." It adds that "only democrats can offer a path to Chile. Let us assume this important responsibility in a decisive manner."

Silva Cimma noted that "the country has been informed by President Pinochet of his will to remain in power until the next century."

The AD statement reads: "The increasing chaos and violence is the result of the refusal to allow Chileans to participate in political activities in a democratic manner, in keeping with a tradition that is 160 years old."

It adds that the president "assumes his responsibility before Chilean history for the increasing polarization of Chile, which will turn into a fratricidal war between Chileans."

The AD proposes "a real path that will lead to the implementation of an effective democratic system. The Armed Forces must ponder the serious situation that will result from the increasing repression they will have to unleash on the people if they want Gen Pinochet to stay in power until the year 2000."

Asked about the vote by the PR against his expressions in favor of holding a dialogue with the president, Silva Cimma said that "the vote by my party is, to a certain extent, in agreement with the position that it is impossible to negotiate with Gen Pinochet. You must remember that during a previous press conference, I accepted this possibility in order to be able to find a peaceful solution to the problem our country is confronting."

He added: "But this statement was made before the president made the speech in which he denied us any possibility in this regard. Consequently, any chances of achieving a peaceful solution through a meeting with the president are exhausted."

About the establishment of a broad coalition of parties based on the AD and the National Accord, Silva Cimma said that "basically, this appeal by the Christian Democratic leader is within the framework of the points we have just read since we call on the great national political spectrum to achieve much-needed unity in order to safeguard Chilean democracy."

About the establishment of an alternate political program, Silva Cimma said that the AD has been studying this issue for some time.

The PR also stated yesterday that "the country has witnessed with astonishment" what was said by U.S. Senator Jesse Helms who, according to the PR, "with distorted, narrow-minded, and incomplete vision, blames 'communism' for all the evils our country is experiencing, thus ignoring the existence of a vast majority of Chileans who request and demand the restoration of democracy."

GOVERNMENT REJECTS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

PA210449 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2307 GMT 18 Jul 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 18 Jul (EFE) -- The report issued by Amnesty International accusing the Colombian Armed Forces of carrying out a "dirty war" which could have resulted in the deaths of 600 people during the first 6 months of this year, was vigorously rejected by the Colombian Government and high-ranking military officers today.

The report released in London yesterday charged that Colombian Armed Forces with carrying out a "campaign of kidnapping, torture, and political murder," that is perpetrated by paramiiitary groups, and "military squads," in which members of the military institute could be involved. According to Amnesty International, the victims include: guerrillas, lawyers of those who are persecuted, human rights activists, Indian leaders, homosexuals, transients, and people who illegally occupy certain areas. Amnesty International adds that "the military men rejected judicial appeals to stop the bloodshed."

Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo regretted the release of this document and said that it is "paradoxical" to make reports of such outrages in Colombia, when the country was chosen unanimously to preside over the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

In Cartagena, Ocampo told the news media: "You can see that it would be unimaginable for all the countries of the international community to agree on choosing Colombia as the president of the human rights commission, if they had doubts about Colombia's conduct in that respect."

Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe said that he had not seen the text of the report, which he described as "incomplete", and he referred to news dispatches he described as "part of an international campaign to discredit the Colombian military men."

Gen Vega Uribe said affably: "To give an opinion, I have to know the whole content of the report. From what I read in the papers, the report looked incomplete to me. This could be due to the transcription, but the truth is that I did not see any report on the 600 murders committed by the guerrilla movement last year. I will wait for the entire report.

General Augusto Moreno Guerrero, the commander in chief of the Colombian Armed Forces described Amnesty International as an organization "manipulated by extremists. He added that the organization lacks seriousness, and that it only seeks to change democratic systems.

Gen Moreno Guerrero stressed that the Colombian Armed Forces "will not allow that organization to play with their prestige. Even though he admitted the "possible existence" of paramilitary groups, he said: "The Armed Forces has nothing to do with them."

General Jose Nelson Majia Henao, the assistant adjutant general of the Armed Forces said that one alleged politically persecuted man cited by Amnesty International is "no more than a despicable kidnapper."

In the report, the international organization called on the Colombian authorities to "protect the life" of Guillermo Marin, a member of a Catholic youth association, to stop alleged military orders to torture him.

Mejia Henao said indignantly: "That man is the chief of a criminal band, he is a despicable kidnapper, and I said so a few months ago." Mejia Henao denied that Marin was "a serious person," as the report said. Mejia Henao said that in May he released a military report clarifying the whereabouts of over 100 missing people. I presented overwhelming proof, but Amnesty International says nothing about this."

Lawyer Mario Madrid-Malo, a member of Amnesty International in Colombia, responded to the claims that the report was biased, and said that the report "only refers to official cases, because Amnesty International exclusively investigates abuses perpetrated by governments." [passage omitted]

General Denies Report

PA182132 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 86

[By Ricardo Canones]

[Text] Today, at the Military School of Cadets, General Nelson Mejia Henao, acting prosecutor for the Armed Forces, said that if Amnesty International has proof of kidnappings, torture, missing people, and more than 600 violent deaths during the last 7 months in Colombia, then it should present them.

[Begin recording] [Mejia] Amnesty International requested of the government that a Mr Guillermo Marin be looked after once he left a house where he attended a Catholic youth Association meeting. You were with me when I informed you that he was the head of a gang of kidnappers. I told all of you. Amnesty International says nothing about this, but they ask the government that he be protected from military abuses, that he not be tortured, and I told you clearly, very clearly, in a written communique which I gave you -- Amnesty International says nothing about this.

[Reporter] It is said that law enforcement agencies have sufficient proof regarding this case.

[Mejia] Let them present it. I offered you the proof; and several reporters went to get this proof. I gave this proof, and now you tell me there are officials that have proof -- let them present it. I am telling you a fact. Whoever has the proof, let him refute me. He is a kidnapper; a rotten kidnapper. That organization that is reputed to be very serious -- and I do not see them as being serious -- say that he is a poor man that when he was arrested was tortured. I already informed the attorney general that he is just a vulgar kidnapper. I believe that this now clears things up.

[Reporter] What about reports that there is a dirty war going on in Colombia?

[Mejia] That is the one I have just explained to you. There are organizations that only want what interests them. They explain what they are interested in explaining, and listen to what they want to hear. Therefore, I believe that to be the dirty war. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER VIEWS MEETING WITH GELBARD

PY211547 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 1355 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Following a meeting with Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro a few minutes ago, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for South America Robert Gelbard went to the Defense Ministry, where he will meet Defense Minister Major General Gaspar German Martinez. When asked about the meeting with Gelbard, Minister Montanaro replied:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Minister, please...

[Montanaro, interrupting] Well, I held a very cordial and friendly meeting with Dr Gelbard and U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor. We analyzed the situation in our country and the U.S. desire to continue to be a friend of our country and help us with our efforts to preserve peace, order, and tranquillity. Emphasis was also placed on U.S. support for the struggle against drug trafficking, which is one of the most serious problems affecting our continent. Special U.S. Army troops are cooperating with Bolivia in Cochabamba and Beni to eradicate cocaine production in that country.

[Reporter] Did the talks focus on any special bilateral issue?

[Montanaro] Well, our bilateral relations are at an optimal level and there has been no deterioration whatsoever. The U.S. officials are concerned about certain cases. like those of Mr Laino, Father Arancon, and the closures of the ABC COLOR newspaper. We discussed those issues from a general viewpoint but neither the U.S. Government nor the embassy put forward any specific proposal in this regard.

[Reporter] Was the human rights record on the agenda?

[Montanaro] From a general viewpoint, but no specific case was discussed.

[Reporter] Was the recognition of some Paraguayan unions discussed?

[Montanaro] Well, we analyzed union activities from a general viewpoint. We did not disucss the fact that some unions have not been granted legal status. We discussed the general structure of the Paraguayan Labor Confederation. Thank you very much.

[Reporter] As for Mr Laino, Mr Minister, does that government remain firm...

[Montanaro, interrupting] It remains firm. Thank you very much.

[Reporter] ...in it decision to prevent him from returning to the country?

[Montanaro] For the time being, it does. Thank you very much.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Doctor. [end recording]

These were the remarks by the interior minister after he met with Robert Gelbard, U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor, and U.S. Embassy Political Officer John Martin, who were also at the Foreign Ministry this morning.

PLR President Meets Gelbard

PY212055 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 21 Jul 86 p 10

[Text] Radical Liberal Party (PLR) President Emilio Forestieri met last night with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for South America Robert S. Gelbard, with whom he discussed national political topics. "We discussed political topics," Forestieri said, "and we exchanged opinions on current events and on the position of Radicalism within the political struggle."

Asked what specific topics were discussed, Forestieri said: "We spoke about the various aspects of the political spectrum, we spoke about everything." Asked whether Laino's situation had been discussed, Forestieri said: "Of course, it is a part of the overall situation. Now, we have not submitted any type of report. Paraguayan problems are resolved by Paraguayans. Therefore we do not have to submit any type of report. Each sector has its own viewpoint on any given situation."

He also said "an exchange of opinions is always important."

LIBERAL PARTY FACTIONS MEET, BEGIN DIALOGUE

PY190104 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 18 Jul 86 p 10

[Text] The leaders of the four factions of the Liberal Party yesterday evening held a much-publicized meeting that will make history. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss subjects dealing with this party's unity. The meeting began at 2000 at the residence of Ezzio Guggiari and was held behind closed doors. It was organized by the Advocates of Liberal Unity (PUL) [Proponentes de la Unidad Liberal].

After a very long time representatives of all Liberal Party factions came together for this first meeting, which was basically formal. The issue of liberal unity was not discussed in depth.

The meeting was attended by Liberal Party (PL) President Joaquin Atilio Burgos and PL Secretary General Carlos Ferreira Ibarra, and by Radical Liberal Party (PLR) President Emilio Forestieri and PLR Secretary Ramon Lezcano Torres. The Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) was represented by Juan Carlos Zaldivar and Juan Manuel Benitez Florentin. The Teete faction of the Liberal Party was represented by Carlos Levi Ruffinelli and Waldino Riveros, while the PUL sent Raul Castagnino, Francisco Vargas Pena, Ezzio Guggiari, and Francisco Campos Cervera. Those present agreed to set up a commission of representatives to pursue negotiations with unity in mind.

Asked about the meeting, Carlos Levi answered: "The ice was broken. It was excellent. Dialogue has been launched, and this will benefit not only the Liberals but all Paraguayans."

Zaldivar said: "This unity issue must be handled very carefully, we should be neither optimistic or pessimistic. We must bear in mind that liberal unity is a political necessity and should it come to pass it will be positive for the process of democratization."

GARCIA EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SANDINISTS

PY211908 Paris AFP in Spanish 1917 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Lima, 20 Jul (AFP) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia has expressed the Peruvian people's solidarity with the Sandinist Revolution in its 7 years of anti-imperialist struggle. He said this in a speech he made last night in the city of Chiclayo, 752 km north of Lima.

From this balcony of independence and freedom I greet 7 years of Sandinist struggle, of Nicaraguan achievement, and of struggle against imperialism, the young Peruvian president said in Chiclayo, where he is visiting.

We convey our solidarity, our fraternity, and our support for those who struggle against imperialism, Alan Garcia added from the Chiclayo municipality balcony.

The chief of state, who is in the region to dedicate some new public works, will attend the funeral of former Senator Carlos Macuel Cox, twice member of the National Constituent Assembly and co-founder of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] Party, who died on 18 July aged 84.

Afterward, President Garcia said that just as Peru has raised its voice against the foreign debt problem, it also raises its voice to express solidarity and fraternity with the peoples struggling for their freedom.

Garcia then referred to Simon Bolivar's ideals, and said that the Peruvian revolution is not limited exclusively to its soil, but that it is part of the great ideal of the Latin American nations.

When talking about his presidential task, (he will have been in power 1 year on 28 July, which will be a Peruvian national holiday) he said that it is dedicated to the poor, and the forgotten, because they are our main concern, responsiblity and objective, since this administration is of, for, and by the poor.

After saying that during this year decisive progress has been attained in recovering our national sovereignty, he said: I ratify before you the APRA government's anti-imperialist convinction.

While speaking of the progress attained by his government, the president said that not everything had progressed, there have also been set backs, I accept and sincerely admit this with a profound revolutionary conviction.

About the difficulties within Peruvian industry, he said that most of it is the result of assembly within the nation of foreign components, and that if great quantities are produced then more will have to be imported, which will waste more of our foreign currency.

This is a limiting factor which must be solved in a bold and imaginative manner. It is easy to say that we will control prices and increase the minimum salary. This can be done in a few months, but we must go to the root of the problem, he said.

The revolutionary thing is to attack this problem, he said, this is what we will start doing this year and for this I need the Peruvian people's support and soverign decision.

DEL MAZZO TO HOLD TALKS WITH OIL MINISTERS

PA211747 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Alfredo Del Mazzo, secretary of energy, mines, and parastatal industry, traveled to Europe yesterday to meet with persons in charge of oil policy in the countries of France, Norway, Algeria, the United Kingdom, Nigeria, and Spain. Before departing, Del Mazzo said that the oil-producing countries had to discipline themselves to achieve stability in the international oil market. He said that at present the oil surplus exceeds 1.5 million barrels [per day] and that this has had repercussions in the steady deterioration of the prices of hydrocarbons on the international market.

Del Mazzo said that Mexico's oil policy will be to continue seeking stability in the international oil market. The secretary reported that the Mexican Government will immediately implement an export program for the parastatal sector to diversify the market. He added that the restructuring of the parastatal sector will continue as long as strategic areas are not affected. Del Mazzo will be in Europe for 10 days. On 27 July he will attend as an observer the OPEC meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

BRITISH LEGISLATORS CONFIDENT IN ECONOMY

FL182059 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1826 GMT 18 Jul 86

Mexico, 18 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- English Deputy (Terrence) Higgins has said there is confidence in British financial circles that Mexico will overcome its financial problems.

Higgins, who is heading a delegation of British legislators visiting Mexico to meet with high-level government officials and local deputies, added that the economic policy applied by President Miguel de la Madrid is most assertive.

The 12-member delegation left yesterday for Washington, where they will hold a series of conversations with representatives from U.S. financial institutions and learn their opinions on the Latin American foreign debt. They will discuss Mexico's case specifically, since its economy has suffered from falling international oil prices, and they will learn the financial problems of the United States.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ARRIVES, CALLS FOR PRESSURE ON U.S.

FL190150 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2309 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Boris Pugo, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Latvia, said today the international community should exert more pressure on the U.S. Government to make a series of peace and disarmament measures, since it is not fair for humanity to be threatened by a third world war.

Interviewed at the Mexico City Airport, Pugo, who is also a member of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed the importance of a meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet Union's highest leader, to check the arms race and preserve humanity.

He indicated that the present U.S. Administration should understand that space is not a battleground for nuclear bases since that would mark the beginning of the end of the world.

In refernce to the $100 million in U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan contras, the Soviet legislator said the economic support is intended to destabilize the legal Sandinist regime by using irregual forces. If my government supports this Central American country with economic resources and weapons, it is so the Nicaraguans can defend their sovereignty, which is threatened by the Reagan administration, said Pugo, who arrived in Mexico at the invitation of the PSUM [United Socialist Party of Mexico] to exchange opinions.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO ATTRACT NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENT

FL181916 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1822 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The reactivation of new foreign investment in Mexico will occur when the government reaches agreement on the foreign debt and signs an agreement with the IMF. The preceding was said by the president of the Mexican-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Horst Herwig, who added that the flight of foreign capital from the country has not stopped; it has merely slowed down somewhat.

Foreign enterprises established on the national territory have reinvested their earnings because they are not ready to stop growing. The foreign firms that have established themselves in Mexico, he said, have reinvested their profits because they are not willing to stop growing or to fall behind technologically.

He said that several small and medium-sized German industrialists want to participate and invest in the Mexican economy, for which reason it would be advisable to draw up a special attractive program to attract outside capital.

Finally, world competition to attract foreign capital has gotten worse because, for Mexico, her chief competition in attracting investments are the United States, Brazil, and even such countries as Japan and China.

PMT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ECONOMIC 'CRISIS'

PA182219 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 14 Jul 86 p 18

[Communique issued by the Mexican Workers Party, PMT, in Mexico City on 14 July: "The Crisis Is Destroying the Country! Let Us Defend National Sovereignty!" -- uppercase passage published in boldface]

[Text] Three and a half years after Miguel de la Madrid assumed power, the government's economic policy has proved unable to resolve our country's crisis. There is not a single healthy sector in our economy. The predictions made by the PMT before this administration regarding the foreign debt and the oil situatin have unfortunately proved to be correct: The foreign debt has not decreased, nor have oil exports produced the wealth that was expected. On the contrary, the debt and its interest increased, seriously harming our sovereignty. In addition, the drastic drop in international oil prices affected the main source of income produced by export activities, thus provoking severe increases in public expenditures, and dealing a harsh blow to the rural and urban workers' shaky economy, to the social middle class, and even to the small and medium-sized businessmen.

Recently, the president said that it is not advisable for the country to decree a suspension of the payments, and he chose to continue on the same route, thus mortgaging our resources and subordinating them to the plans of foreign bankers, mainly to those of the United States. In view of the failure of the economy policy, Jesus Silva Herzog resigned from the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat. Now, the government has released a new plan. The objectives of the Plan of Incentives and Growth [Plan de Aliento y Crecimiento], PAC, are designed to please and put the IMF usurers at ease. The truth is that all remains unchanged.

The deterioration of the national economy is more obvious due to the unrestrainable inflation. The people truly suffer when buying any kind of product. The deregulation of prices oppose the iron policy of wage freeze. Workers' wages are not even enough for them to provide their families a proper diet, let alone to fulfill other needs such as education, clothing, housing, recreation, and culture. If the Constitution orders that wages must be sufficient to fulfill all those needs, then the present wage scale is illegal. However, businessmen are happy enough to be congratulated. Last year, their profits were 14 billion pesos!

In addition, regardless of the fact that the U.S. currency has been devaluated with respect to some European and Asian currencies, its value increases in our country. Devaluations, which used to be traumatic for the people, have now turned into an everyday event and usually go unnoticed. For each peso that is added to the value of the dollar, the foreign debt increases by 100 billion pesos, enough to pay the minimum wage to 135,000 workers for a whole year.

Unemployment figures are increasing in a threatening way, announcing a possible social crisis. Some 10 million citizens are underemployed, and approximately 4 million unemployed indicate that half of working-age Mexicans are down on their luck, without jobs, or at least without a secure job. Workers of the Monterrey steelworks, of the car, rubber, and other industries are the new victims of the government policy. Even Fidel Velazquez has had to acknowledge with concern that in the last few weeks, 100,00 workers lost their jobs. Today, more than ever, the unemployment security, and the 40-hour work week, with payment for 56 hours, need to be implemented.

The flight of capital abroad has already reached uncontrollable amounts. The U.S. bankers have already said that Mexico is at the top of the list of Latin American countries in flight of capital, with $16.2 billion plundered in just 3 years. That is, this amount should be added to the $42 billion cited by JLP [former president Jose Lopez Portillo] in his last report. The plundering continues! Bad Mexicans, mainly big entrepreneurs, have taken the equivalent of 57 percent of the foreign debt out of the country. They are still threatening not to return that capital unless they receive more sinecures. Therefore, the alternative of controlling the exchange rates, which is necessary to restrain this drain, has been ruled out completely. The national banks, whose resources should be allocated to the agricultural sector and to industrial production, have been turned into a center of financial speculation, through high interest rates and through the very high legal reserve, which has reached 90 percent and which is purely a mechanism for holding the funds allocated to cover the economic holes made by the Government.

Public expenditures have been reduced more, and more, Thus, there is now a reduction, postponement, or cancellation of projects that are necessary to fulfill the social needs: less construction of schools, hospitals, streets, bridges, roads, drainage works, potable water, public lighting, and other services.

As if we did not pay taxes. Moreover, the reduction in the expenditures has left thousands of workers without jobs, especially from the public sector, and they are now part of the millions of unemployed.

The companies, heritage of the nation, are being handed over to the private sector, local and foreign. They are being sold to obtain cash and to meet the IMF conditions.

This economic dismantling openly contradicts one of the basic postulates of the president, because he promised to keep the economy of the state on the right track. Even worse, the doors have been wide open to a bigger foreign control over our economy. The aim is several important enterprises, Siderurgica Lazaro Cadenas, the Mexican Aviation Company, The DINA [National Diesel], and even Telefonos de Mexico are among those on the list for the auction. Moreover, it would be convenient for the United States if Pemex were in private hands.

Likewise, the decision to open the doors wide to foreign investments has a negative effect on the country, because it is put in a dangerous position of dependency and submissiveness, and becomes tied to a future of greater integration with U.S. imperialism.

The country's admission into GATT will have a similar effect. Also, it condemns the small and medium-size industries to an equal competition with transnational monopolies and corporations. The latter will destroy or absorb the former, because the big fish always swallows the small fish: We will have higher unemployment and advance even more toward dependence, submissiveness, and integration of our economy with foreign economies, particularly the U.S. economy. That is the experience of weak countries that have already joined the GATT.

The Mexican countryside is abandoned. The government does not think it deserves priority attention for food production. We are not longer producing to satisfy our own needs, only to feed the cattle and export fruit, vegetables, and other products abroad. Thousands of peasants are abandoning the countryside. In their quest for a better life they go to the cities and, likewise, to the country to the north, to get whatever is necessary to avoid starving to death. Despite the 1910 revolution, thousands continue to demand land and protest against the new landowners -- now disguised and protected by the ominous "agrarian protection." This must be immediately abolished if we want to solve the agrarian problem. Other peasant demands must be immediately fulfilled, such as the ones that will be discussed on Tuesday, 15 July with the president of the Republic.

Despite all this, the government continues to be determined to follow point by point the economic dictates of the IMF. The new secretary of finance has declared that a new rescheduling of the debt is being negotiated. However, experience shows that this is not the solution. He is trying to deny the statement by the preceding secretary of finance regarding the impossibility of paying the debt. Although it is obvious that the foreign debt is unpayable, new Secretary of Finance Gustavo Petricioli believes that it can be paid. Petricioli has said that the payments on the debt will depend on the fluctuations of oil prices. With this, he is saying that he maintains his stubborness of continuing to produce oil to give to the agents of imperialism as payment for the foreign debt. This amount of interest paid every 3 and 1/2 years is equivalent to the amount of oil that foreign companies produced in Mexico between 1901 and 1938. The spirit of nationalization of the oil industry has been betrayed. Pemex should serve for Mexico's development and not for foreign interests.

The economic weakness of the country has put it in a dangerous and vulnerable situation facing imperialism's defiance and ambitions.

National sovereignty and our capacity for self-determination are seriously threatened. The empire imposes conditions which even go beyond the treatment of the usurer with his victim, and it plans to further meddle in our national life. With the pretext of the struggle against drug trafficking, U.S. policemen go all over the country. Meanwhile, in the neighboring country, senators and former ambassadors feel they have the right to give opinions, suggestions, and proposals on our national life. We should reject drug trafficking. However, we should strongly reject meddling by the United States and its allies in our affairs. The agreement of the National Action Party [PAN] with these meddlings shows the true purposes and interests of this party.

The government has opened a "people's consultation" on the possible "adjustments" to the electoral law and to the Federal District's government. The antidemocratic LOPPE [Federal Law on Political Organizations and Electoral Processes] requires too many changes, because it has been designed to favor the control of the electoral processes by the ruling party. The obstacles existing for the formation of electoral coalitions should be eliminated; the presence of a notary in the CFE [Federal Electoral Commission] with the right to vote should be avoided since this is an aberration to favor the manipulation of the votes. A system of proportional representation for the elections of the Congress of the Union, of the local congresses and town councils should be established, as well as an electoral tribunal made up only by the registered parties. The integration of the current Electoral Commission is the source of the electoral fraud. The protection in electoral matters would also help to prevent the frauds. These and other points may be defended today by the left-wing political front and even by the right-wing parties, because the electoral law also affects all of the opposition.

Today, more than ever, the capital city's political life needs democratization. It is unacceptable that in the world's largest city citizens' rights are being curtailed and "popular consultations" are made to give the residents the right to have a local congress, but denying them the right to become a state, and thus elect its governor and local governments [ayuntamientos]. Rights are only partially recognized. However, now is the time to act firmly to conquer the capital city residents' full rights.

The U.S. Government's pressures that we withdraw our solidarity from our Nicaraguan brothers have been exerted through various means. Pressure against the Contadora Group has becme increasingly blunt. Economic blackmail against the Mexican Government is combined with the U.S. Senate's cunning and ill-fated approval of $100 million for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups. Hence, international laws and regulations, as well as the resolutions of The Hague Court -- the world's highest tribunal of justice -- are violated, turning the government headed by Ronald Reagan into an international lawbreaker.

Political actions and economic conditions that hurt our sovereignty are accompanied by progressive denationalization in the consciences of many compatriots. The ideological influence of the Yankee programs in the mass communications media, mass consumption, as well as the contacts with U.S. citizens at the border exert a daily negative influence that inexorable infiltrates the national conscience. For many years, the PMT has been warning about this dangerous evil that is taking over many of our compatriots. We want to continue to be Mexicans.

The lack of a solid popular organization capable of facing the threats that loom over our nation is a matter of concern. The struggle for the presidential succession within the official party and the government has begun. This portends more difficult times in the near future.

The lack of consensus and credibility in the government and its party have contributed to the development of alternatives from the management sector, whose explicit or implicit purpose is to foment greater U.S. intervention in our national affairs. At the same time, the revolutionary opposition parties have not managed to offer a solid option that will guarantee to the workers an effective defense of their interests. The dispersion and lack of clarity regarding the forms of organization and the incorporation of popular sectors constitute real obstacles preventing the development of a powerful revolutionary current. Trying to achieve the unity of those forces at different levels -- ranging from the similarity of programs in may cases to the creation of a political front and organic unity in other cases -- is a necessity and a revolutionary obligation. Sectarianism the monopoly of the truth, and the mentality that characterizes the judges of the revolution and the revolutionaries can be sacrificed on behalf of building up the largest possible organization of the partiotic forces that Mexico and its workers need.

The conditions for joint work among the popular organizations and parties exist. The greatest possible agreement among the forces must be sought and utilized. The PAC, which does not involve an effective solution to the crisis, the threats and actions against our national sovereignty, the electoral struggle of 1988 which has already begun, as well as the crushing crisis that we are suffering demand, today more than ever, the Mexican people's cooperation to defend our country. The government's policy is destroying the country. We must unite all the workers' forces to seize the political power and to immediately achieve:

THE IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION OF THE FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS.
REJECTION OF THE DELIVERY OF PETROLEUM AS AN IMPERIAL TRIBUTE.
A HALT TO THE MASS DISMISSALS.
A PRICE FREEZE AND WAGE INCREASE.
REJECTION OF THE SALE OF PARASTATAL ENTERPRISES.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL.
ELECTED GOVERNORS, NOT IMPOSED REGENTS.
AMENDMENTS TO THE ELECTORAL LAW.
THE IMF OUT OF MEXICO.
NO TO THE YANKEE INTERFERENCE IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS.
"ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, AND REVOLUTION"
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mexico City, 14 July 1986

NORIEGA ON U.S. 'CONSPIRACY' TO KEEP CANAL

PA210416 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2006 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Panama City, 20 Jul (EFE) -- According to General Manuel Antonio Noriega, there is a conspiracy to prevent Panama from taking over the canal in the year 2000 being advanced by a group of U.S. people who "will attack any expression of nationalism and the Republic's sovereign self-determination."

In an interview published today by the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS, the general, who is the chief of his country's armed forces, ruled out the involvement of the Reagan administration in the plan, while pointing out other groups.

"We Panamanians feel that age-old enemies exist and have reappeared, who want to deny Panama its right to self-determination in its sovereign territory, the canal strip, which is literally wedged in our territory."

Noriega said that the people decided for themselves in the past elections and that "there is talk of fraud on the part of the losers. The losing player is the one who cries foul."

The general, whom the Madrid newspaper describes as Panama's "strongman," said that he will step down "when the [Defense Forces] bylaws say so," but eluded giving dates or the prescribed age for retirement.

Noriega rejected a comparison between the cases of dictators Marcos and Duvalier and Panama. He said: "The system in the Philippines is very different from the situation in Panama, and Haiti is diametrically opposed [to Panama] in its political, military, and professional makeup."

"Our military force is patriotic, progressive, and prodevelopment. It works with its central government for the welfare of communities... That is why we reject that comparison with Manila or Port-au-Prince," he said.

Concerning press reports that the celebrated former Panamanian "strongman" Omar Torrijos had warned the United States that Noriega was a very dangerous man, he said: "That is ridiculous. There is no rhyme or reason for that."

Noriega insisted: "Those of us in the Defense Forces command not only believe that we are, but we are the most faithful interpreters of Torrijos, because we were the ones closest to him, his strategy, and ideas. That is why we are here."

Regarding the U.S. assistance to the Nicaraguan contras, Noriega said: "It is a reaction to a geopolitical concern," while denying that he is trying to provoke Reagan.

In its introductory statements, the EL PAIS interview points out that the army, of which Noriega is chief, "plays the leading role in the political life" of Panama, and cites the serious accusations against the general recently made by the U.S. press, including his involvement in drug trafficking and in the assassination of Hugo Spadafora, a former vice president [title as received] during the Torrijos administration.

The paper says that the "military men close to Noriega see those accusations as 'a conspiracy' encouraged in the United States to prevent compliance with the treaty signed by Omar Torrijos and President Carter to grant Panama sovereignty over the Canal in the year 2000."

INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKERS REPORTEDLY ARRIVE

PA211847 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 21 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Bolivian drug czars have been moving to Panama after learning about the operation to seize drug traffickers and to dismantle cocaine processing laboratories that officers from that South American country began last week in conjunction with U.S. soldiers and DEA agents.

It is believed that the cocaine chieftains traveled to Panama in private light planes, clandestinely landing at Paitilla airport [in Panama City] or other landing strips in the interior of the country. They are staying incognito in hotels in the capital.

In view of this situation, DEA agents in conjuction with our country's special narcotics forces have begun to "hunt" the Bolivian mafiosos throughout the national territory. According to leaked reports, there is special interest in capturing Roberto Suarez, one of Bolivia's top narcotics financiers. This is not the first time that drug traffickers have chosen this tourist and financial "paradise," as they view Panama, a place to live.

On 6 May 1984 Pablo Escobar Gaviria and Jorge Ochoa, kingpins in the Colombian underworld, met with Colombian Attorney Gereral Carlos Jimenez Gomez in a hotel in Panama City. They wanted to submit a proposal to the Colombian Government in which they would pay the country's foreign debt in exchange for permission to freely conduct their illegal commercial activities.

Bolivia, together with Peru and Colombia, are the top three cocaine-producing countries in Latin America, and the chief drug traffickers from those countries have had some commercial or friendly ties with some Panamanian citizens.

BOLIVIAN CITIZENS TO BE DENIED ENTRY

PA211407 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 21 Jul 86 pp 32, 16

[By Mario Martinez Puente]

[Excerpt] The entry of Bolivian citizens in Panama will be suspended as of today, acting Immigration Director Captain Felipe Camargo has informed CRITICA. Although the borders of our country have been closed to citizens from the country in question, this will not include Bolivians bearing diplomatic or military passports, or Bolivian government officials. Capt Camargo pointed out that within the past 72 hours, approximately 200 Bolivians have entered Panama by air as tourists, which represents an unusual amount of activity of this type.

The Bolivians' movement toward Panama and other nations in South and Central America is due to the "joint operation" being carried out by the United States and Bolivia to repress drug trafficking in that country located on the South American highlands.

When asked if he had received any notification regarding the antidrug trafficking operation, Capt Camargo said: "We have not received any warning, and the Bolivian and U.S. authorities have not coordinated with us." The acting immigration director added that due to this lack of coordination by the Bolivian and U.S. authorities, previous measures had not been adopted to control the Bolivians' entry into Panama.

The restriction on the Bolivian immigrants' entry to Panama is a unilateral measure, but it is also international because it is an effort to contribute to the repression of drug trafficking, our country's effort in the struggle against the destructive scourge of drugs.

It is possible that the secrecy of the joint operation precluded [Bolivia and the United States] informing Panama of the movements, which resulted in a lack of coordination. Nevertheless, the Bolivian as well as U.S. authorities should have alerted our country to prevent the "stampede" of Bolivians fleeing to different countries from escaping justice.

Capt Camargo assured CRITICA that Panama is willing to continue cooperating in these international operations to repress drug trafficking as it has always done, and that the Bolivians proven to have debts with the law will be turned over to the proper authorities. [passage omitted]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE REPLIES TO ORTEGA 'ATTACKS'

PA220303 Paris AFP in Spanish 0132 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] San Jose, 21 Jul (AFP) -- The Costa Rican Government has termed clumsy and superficial the attacks launched against it by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega on 19 July. On that occasion, commemorating the seventh anniversary of the Sandinist revolutionary triumph, Ortega asked the Governments of Costa Rica and Honduras to define themselves "in view of the blackmail" of the U.S. Administration, noting that "either they decide on peace, or they will become instruments of U.S. policy." Also, Ortega invited the Central American rulers to practice an effective democracy and not to repress or assassinate the peasants who are asking for land.

The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, in a communique released here today, states that that attack "can only be explained as the Sandinist Government's habit of making verbal attacks at a time when an era of peace and cordiality is envisaged among the governments and peoples of Central America." It added that "the unjustified aggression" by Ortega "represents a superficial and partial analysis of the Costa Rican Government," and denies that the current administration is repressing or assassinating peasants requesting land, emphasizing the democracy in this country.

Finally, it states that these statements reflect the "duality" of the Sandinist government, which contrasts with the statement by its representative in Costa Rica appealing for dialogue.

ARIAS SAYS DEMOCRACY NEEDED IN NICARAGUA, CHILE

PA202008 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1845 GMT 20 July 86

[Text] San Jose, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- President Oscar Arias Sanchez today insisted on the importance of upholding Costa Rica's neutrality and the need for democracy to be established in Nicaragua and Chile for the good of the Latin American peoples. "There will be no peace in Latin America while there is democracy in nations such as Chile and Nicaragua, which are under dictatorial regimes," the president said in front of a group of policemen to whom he explained his administration's foreign policy.

The Costa Rican government broke relations with South Africa 4 weeks ago because of the lack of democracy and the violation of human rights in that African country, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Neito stated on that occasioin. At that time, Arias promised, and he reiterated today before the civil police, that he will "struggle in all international forums for the reign of democracy in America."

Arias Sanchez addressed the topic of neutrality after he was told that a Sandinist Army attack on Costa Rican territory on 4 July was "provoked by anti-Sandinist groups." Security Minister Hernan Garron Salazar said that the contras harassed the Sandinists and then took refuge in Costa Rican territory without the knowledge of the authorities.

According to the civil police investigation at the border, the EPS located the insurgents in the border area of Las Chorrerras, and shelled them without bearing in mind that they were in Costa Rica. The incident resulted in the destruction of two houses and the death of several animals, but there were no casualties among the population.

The president addressed "the Central American brothers to whom we have opened our arms in the national territory," asking them not to abuse the hospitality. "I repeat," he warned, "that this very traditional hospitality cannot be used to commit abuses, because peace and neutrality will never be betrayed by our government."

OIJ DISCOVERS NEW DRUG TRAFFICKING ROUTE

PA172258 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] In an operation carried out by the Judicial Investigation Agency, OIJ, it has been discovered that the Colombian mafia has prepared and trained several persons to smuggle drugs into the country, among them Nicaraguan Juana Gonzalez Lopez, 40. She traveled several times from Costa Rica, and her route was San Jose-San Andres-Bogota. She would then travel froim Bogota to Panama and then by land to the border with Costa Rica, where she would enter Costa Rican territory by land.

Gonzalez Lopez, who smuggled drugs into Costa Rica, used to hide her passport in Paso Canoas and then present an ID card which identified her as a Costa Rican citizen. With this method, she was able to enter Costa Rican territory and reach San Jose, thus evading the immigration authorities.

Moreover, the Costa Rican authorities said the Nicaraguan woman has smuggled 2 kg of cocaine worth $1,000 per kg on each of her trips. [passage omitted]

CENTRAL BANK DEVALUES COLON BY 30 CENTIMES

PA181458 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Yesterday the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Costa Rica decreed the ninth devaluation of the colon this year. Beginning yesterday, the exchange rate is quoted at 56.00 colones to the dollar for buyers and 56.75 for sale on the official market. This new minidevaluation of the colon is for 30 centimes. So far, our currency has been devalued this year by approximately 50 percent. According to statements by officials from the Central Bank, in July 1985 the colon was devalued by the same amount.

The Central Bank maintains its policy of periodic and small variations in the exchange rate. As is well known, this exchange rate policy forms part of the economic stabilization plan started by the preceding administration. Eduardo Lizano Fait, president of the Central Bank, has said that there will be no further changes in this matter with the signing of a third agreement with the IMF.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO U.S. -- Guido Fernandez, Costa Rican government minister, has been appointed new Costa Rican ambassador to Washington. This was confirmed today by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jul 86 PA]

GUATEMALA

GUERRILLAS LIST DEMANDS FOR GOVERNMENT CHANGES

PA182322 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0150 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- According to a rebel communique distributed here today the Guatemala guerrilla general command urged the government to make "democratic changes" and set five short-term priority conditions.

URNG, which brings together the four guerrilla groups, also demanded an "effective and real" purge of the "repressive and corrupt" military and police leaders and the elimination of the "paramilitary gangs and the private armies." The URNG seeks punishment for those responsible for planning and committing murders, tortures, and disappearances. The URNG also seeks the dismantling of civil defense patrols. The communique says: "Only by taking the steps that open the path to the construction of democracy can conditions exist for the construction of peace, two elements that cannot be built from a regime of terror."

The guerrillas consider the key points for democracy and peace in Guatemala to be: respect for people's life and limb, human rights, elimination of repression, and economic measures benefiting the people as well as all of society. The communique also asks the Guatemalan Government for "a firm and consistent position against U.S. intervention in Central America and rejection of Ronald Reagan's dirty war against Nicaragua and El Salvador."

The URNG says that according to an analysis of promises by Christian Democratic President Vinicio Cerezo, and due to conditions peculiar to Guatemala, "there are possibilities of stimulating measures that will benefit the people." It notes, however, that "the components of Guatemala's current political situation and the new government's unfulfilled promises suggest that they conceal a broad and profound counterinsurgency process." The rebel organizations adds: "However, Cerezo has a unique opportunity, maybe the only chance to convert what was designed as a counterinsurgency maneuver into a path leading toward a democratization process." The rebel leaders say: "The government is not making any headway, some conditions favorable to change seem to be deteriorating, and the country's socio-economic situation is becoming more explosive."

URNG reports that while the people organize themselves to make demands, repression increases, and that an average of 50 people a month are murdered or declared missing, not to mention those who go unreported. The URNG states that the demands for the clarification of the status of the missing fall on deaf ears, and that the Army has increased its presence, executing entire peasant families, kidnapping people, and destroying villages, "amidst a conspiracy of silence."

The communique claims that the "Guatemalan Army, with U.S. protection, is rapidly rearming itself, concentrating troops, launching operations all over the country, forcibly conscripting and ordering assaults on the zones where there is a guerrilla presence." The URNG finally states that it is willing to respect the Cerezo Government's democratization measures if they are serious and are carried out in the short term, but it will not spot fighting until the situation changes.

HONDURAS

ARMY PATROL KILLS 6 SALVADORAN REBELS

PA220411 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Jul (EFE) -- Six Salvadoran guerrillas were killed in a clash with the Honduran Army, it was reported officially today in Tegucigalpa. The military clash occurred last Friday in the sector of Los Filos in the western department of Lempira on the Salvadoran border.

The report by the Honduran Army states that the Honduran troops did not sustain any casualties, despite the fact that they were ambushed by the guerillas while patrolling the border. It also states that the slain rebels were buried in the place where they were killed to prevent their being preyed upon by buzzards or jungle animals.

The Honduran soldiers who fought the Salvadoran guerrillas belonged to the special forces and the 12th Infantry Battalion. The report adds that the fighting took place in the same region where a soldier was killed last week when he stepped on a mine made and placed by the rebels.

NICARAGUA

U.S. JOURNALISTS ACCUSED OF SPYING; DEPORTED

PA220332 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0312 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Two correspondents of THE WASHINGTON POST, [name of newspaper as heard] linked to the CIA's spying activities, were expelled this weekend from Nicaragua by Interior Ministry [MINT] authorities. MINT spokesman Raul Gordon reported that Glenn Garvin and photographer Sue Ann Miller were deported, via air, to San Jose, Costa Rica, for having ties with the CIA.

Documents' Hotel Changes Cited

PA220418 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0404 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Washington, 21 Jul (REUTER) -- The U.S. Department of State announced tonight that it will deliver a formal note of protest to Nicaragua tomorrow accusing Managua of attempting to censor the foreign press and for mistreating and expelling two U.S. journalists.

Glenn Garvin of THE WASHINGTON TIMES reported from San Jose, Costa Rica, that he and an independent free-lance journalist, Sue Mullin, were "taken from the streets" of Managua on Friday, held incommunicado in a secret base, and later expelled. The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry stated that both were expelled because they did not have their documents in order, they changed hotels without authorization, and had connections with the CIA.

Garvin and Mullin were in Nicaragua to cover the 7th anniversary of the 1979 Sandinist revolution. [passage omitted] Garvin wrote in THE WASHINGTON TIMES that both he and Mullin were finally put on a plane bound for Costa Rica, after the police confiscated their notebooks, recordings, films, and personal effects. [passage omitted]

In Managua the Interior Ministry spokesman, Oscar Merlo, said both were deported because their papers were not in order and because they changed hotels without official permission. He added that this violates the rules on visiting correspondents.

FURTHER ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Iraqi, African Delegates Received

PA220132 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] President Daniel Ortega met with Iraqi Justice Minister Mundhir Ibrahim al-Shawi, who was invited to attend the commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the Sandinist peoples' revolution. Ortega also met with a member of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Greece and delegates from African countries such as Ghana, Ethiopia, Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique, Congo, Seychelles, and Cape Verde. He also received (?Amil Amayamil), deputy foreign affairs minister for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Greetings from FMLN

PA201545 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Jul 86

[FMLN communique to the FSLN and Nicaraguan people on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist People's revolution]

[Text] Companeros of the FSLN National Direcorate, members of the FSLN, the EPS, and Nicaraguan people, we extend a combatant greeting on this memorable occasion. Today we commemorate the seventh anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution. On 19 July 1979, an important step in the Central American revolution was taken. Our people, and all the Central American peoples, learned that our struggles for freedom, justice, independence, and social progress, can be successful. We also learned that the unity of all the revolutionary and patriotic forces is the right path toward victory. The happiness, respect, admiration, and trust in the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard are still fresh and alive. The lessons learned from your tenacity and heroism are highly valued.

But imperialism, the common enemy of the struggle of all the peoples aspiring to achieve true independence, is attempting to crush this example through a war of aggression that has now reached its maximum expression with the recent decision of the U.S. Congress to strongly finance the Somozist mercenaries and assume the direction of the political and military actions.

The statement of the general of free men [Augusto Cesar Sandino] that Nicaragua will be free as long as it has sons who love it, is a reality. To this must be added the solidarity of all the peoples in the defense of the Sandinist people's revolution and the victorious continuity of the revolution in Central and Latin America as well as our peoples' right to exercise their sovereignty and self-determination and to lead their own destinies.

The confidence that the people's forces have in their ability to face and defeat the imperialist aggression is the foundation upon which our struggle advances against the dictatorship, the Duartist government, and the U.S. interventionism that supports it.

We have defeated their plans one by one, and we are advancing toward a general counteroffensive. We believe that this is the most significant contribution that we sons of Farabundo Marti can make in today's conditions, thus paralleling Marti's combat in the Segovias alongside Sandino.

The FSLN and the Nicaraguan people know of our willingness, if necessary, to unite our weapons and our blood in the defense of the revolution, if the imperialist aggression were to take the path of a direct invasion.

Companeros: the combatants, cadres, and militants of the FMLN and all our heroic people embrace you, extend our hands, and tell you: Forward, brothers, in this hour of struggle without quarter against Yankee imperialism, to defend life and land and achieve the peace desired by our peoples. Our war is one of liberation to defeat the war of the oppressors.

Long live the Sandinist people's revolution! If Nicaraguan won, El Salvador shall win! United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win!

Message From SRU

PA211536 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Message from the SRV to President Daniel Ortega; dated Hanoi, 18 July]

[Text] On the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution, we express to you, the Nicaraguan people, the FSLN, and the Nicaraguan Government, our deep feeling of solidarity. The glorious triumph of 19 July 1979 is one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the indomitable Nicaraguan nation. During the past 7 years under the wise leadership of the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government headed by Companero Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan people, raising high their slogan of free fatherland or death and revolutionary heroism, have continued to carry out resounding deeds in the firm defense of an independent and free fatherland and in the construction of a new Nicaragua.

Despite the hostile policy and hysterical and criminal sabotages and aggressions by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, Nicaragua continues proud and firm, carrying out its unstoppable development, thus constituting a bright example and powerful source of inspiration for the peoples who struggle for independence and freedom. At the same time, it makes an honorable contribution to the cause of peace in Latin America, especially in Central America, and the rest of the world.

Without giving up its aggressive and warmongering efforts, U.S. imperialism is carrying out new and dangerous escalations that not only grossly threaten Nicaragua's independence and sovereignty, but also cause tension and instablity in Central America, hindering the great efforts carried out in good faith by Nicaragua and other peace-loving forces which seek to achieve a political solution in the region through peaceful negotiations.

As intimate companion in the struggle of the heroic Nicaraguan people, the Vietnamese people feel very happy about the great multifaceted successes of the Nicaraguan people and view them as their own. We are firmly sure that however treacherous and brutal are the schemes and acts of hostility by Yankee imperialism and its lackeys against Nicaragua, they will be defeated ignominously.

Nicaragua has won, is winning, and will totally win because the Nicaraguan revolution has the wise leadership of its vanguard, the FSLN, determination to win, national unity, and the sympathy and the powerful support of all progressive mankind.

We take this opportunity to reaffirm the combative solidarity and the total and unconditional support of the party, government, and people of Vietnam for the cause of the brother Nicaraguan people in the defense and construction of their country.

May the combative solidarity and friendship between our two peoples be increasingly and successfully strengthened and developed every day.

With revolutionary greetings of victory,

[Signed] Truong Chingh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council of the SRV; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly.

Egyptian, Other Messages Noted

PA220147 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The revolutionary government and people have continued to receive pledges of solidarity and congratulations on another birthday of the Sandinist Peoples' revolution. The messages received include one from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, who has reaffirmed his determination in the struggle to defend Nicaragua's sovereignty and peace in Central America and the world.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez; Captain Tomas Ankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso, and Marcelino Camacho Abad, secretary general of the Workers' Commission of Spain, expressed their solidarity with and their support of Nicaragua in the case of an eventual invasion against the revolution.

YOUTH CONFERENCE HONORS DANIEL ORTEGA

PA220005 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Members of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, who participated in the "Face the People" program, gave a medal of honor and a document attesting their solidarity with the revolution to Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic and commander of the revolution. The program, which was held at the (?El Vigia) Institute, was attended by more than 600 youths who participated in the International Meeting of Latin American and Caribbean Students and Youths.

Commander Ortega appealed to the youths to strengthen the Latin American unity against the intentions of U.S. imperialism. During the "Face the People" program, various representatives of political and student organizations reiterated their solidarity with the Sandinist revolution. A delegate of Argentina's Peronist Youths reported that they are organizing a drive that includes a trip of a vessel for peace, that will arrive in Nicaragua in October loaded with supplies. Ortega told those in attendance about the efforts of the revolution to consolidate the revolution's project. He made an appeal to strengthen Latin American unity to counter U.S. pressure.

[Begin Ortega recording] Threats are in plain sight, public threats such as the systematic campaign against Mexico and Panama. There have been other, disguised campaigns wich we know very well have been launched against South American governments because the latter have participated in the Contadora Group and cooperated with Nicaragua. The United States has uttered terrible threats. The Latin American youth should strengthen constructive and positive positions from the ground up for a Latin American convergence. [end recording]

TERRORISTS THWARTED; THREAT TO ORTEGA NOTED

PA220424 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Jul 86 p 12

[Excerpt] On occasion of the 7th anniversary of the revolution, Brigadier Commander Rene Vivas, chief of the Interior Ministry's Operations Center in Managua, reported yesterday that combined EPS and Interior Ministry forces annihilated three groups specializing in terrorist actions. One of these groups was to stage an attack against Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the republic and commander of the revolution.

At the command post, where there are maps, communications equipment, and a dynamic operational group headed by Brigadier Commanders Rene Vivas and Lenin Cerna, anything happening in the country is known in a matter of minutes. The effort of several months enabled the EPS troops to annihilate an entire group of 18 terrorists that had managed to enter deep inside the country and to seize more than 40 kilos of C-4 explosives that would be used in sabotage actions. At the same time, Interior Ministry forces captured two individuals involved in a plan to attack President Ortega a few weeks ago.

Another group of terrorists that had prepared a plan to sabotage an economic target in Managua was dismantled and four of its members were arrested. Commanders Vivas and Cerna reported that the enemy planned these actions abroad and tried to infiltrate these groups, which were stopped by the specialized forces before they could carry out their plans. [passage omitted on preparations for 19 July celebration; no further on planned attack on Ortega]

EPS REPORTS ON HELICOPTER CRASH, CASUALTIES

PA211733 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 86

["Dispatch" released by the Defense Ministry's Public and Foreign Relations Directorate on 20 July in Managua]

[Text] 1. Yesterday at 1600, Sandinist Air Force MI-8 helicopter No. 260 crashed, due to mechanical reasons, in Rio Grande de Matagalpa near the town of La Cruz del Rio Grande, from where it had taken off a short while earlier. That town is located 130 km northeast of Bluefields, Zelaya Department.

2. The aircraft was engaged in routine transportation activities from the remote town of La Cruz del Rio Grande to Bluefields when it crashed. As a result of the accident 22 of the passengers died, including 8 soldiers, 6 of whom belonged to the Sandinist War Navy's Atlantic Naval District, as well as 14 civilians. The casualties' names follow:

1st Lieutenant Armando Ortega; Pilot Sublieutenant Aquiles Medina, crew member; Lieutenant Armando Castellon; Lieutenant Alejandro Centeno; Sublieutenant Alejandro Gutierrez; Sublieutenant Jorge Contreras; SMP [Patriotic Military Service] Member Orestes Rocha; SMP Richardo Flores; and civilians Noel Duarte, (Wilson) Rocha, Tomas Acevdo, Santos Castandeda, Carolina Guillen, Vivian Guillen, (Noelis) Buron, Petrona Guillen, Francisco (Junco), (Doris Winsor), Isabel Hurtado, Julia Perez Sanchez, Guillermina Rivas, and Maribel Hurtado.

The only survivor was copilot Lieutenant Roberto Chamorro Martinez.

This report was issued in Managua on the 20th day of July 1986

[Signed] Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry

OPPOSITION DEMANDS REDRESS OF 'MISTAKES'

PA210346 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0352 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Managua, 19 July (DPA) -- Five political parties -- four of them represented in the parliament -- today demanded the Sandinist government rectify its "mistakes" in order to establish an atmosphere proper for "achieving peace."

On the 7th anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, which is being commemorated today in Nicaragua, the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), the Communist Party of Nicaragua, (PCDEN), the Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC), the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), and the Central American Unionist Party (PUCA) -- which is the only one not represented in the National Assembly -- have proposed a national unity for dealing with the political crisis affecting Nicaragua.

The parties emphasize that it is basic "to reject foreign intervention and guarantee the self-determination of the Nicraguan people." The parties added: "The commitment to institutionalize an authentic democracy should be fulfilled based on political pluralism, mixed economy, and nonalignment." The parties point out that on the 7th anniversary, there should be a "thoughtful attitude" that will lead to a solution through civic and political means.

The statement does not make any reference to the war financed by the United States or the Soviet military assistance to Nicaragua, although it does make an indirect reference to these.

JORGE RISQUET SPEAKS AT NICARAGUAN CEREMONY

FL211300 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Upon speaking in Managua, Nicaragua, where he is presiding over the Cuban delegation attending the 7th anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, Jorge Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, said that the Nicaraguan revolution's social work is advancing despite the war and blockade imposed by the United States. Through the daily BARRICADA, Risquet conveyed the greetings and enthusiasm of the Cuban people over Nicaragua's victory against the aggressive plans of the United States.

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS CTC

FL171840 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] A Communist Party of Great Britian delegation headed by (David Richards), Central Committee member and party secretary, has visited the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] headquarters. The delegation was received by CTC officials, who briefed them on our country's labor unions before and after the triumph of the revolution.

(David Richards) explained in detail the development of the UK's labor movement and noted how that country's labor class has had to deal with the conservative offensive, which is determined to destroy the labor movement in the country the same way Ronald Reagan is doing the United States.

U.S. 'PRESSURING' BRAZILIAN COMPUTER INDUSTRY

PA172248 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Our America" commentary -- read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] At the inauguration of the Cuban Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Center held in Havana recently, SELA Executive Secretary Sebastian Alegrett referred to the various pressures experienced by the nations of the area in their determination to overcome their crises, which are the result of, among other factors, the brutal burden of a foreign debt that amounts to approximately $400 billion.

On that occasion, Alegrett cited the case of Brazil, which the United States is pressuring to get it to stop the development of the local computer industry. The example is valid, especially because this conflict remains latent in the face of the Brazilian refusal to submit to Washington's blackmail.

Two years ago, Jose Sarney's government issued a law protecting the Brazilian computer industry, which is made up of 274 enterprises, 27 of which are transnationals, which employ almost 29,000 workers. The law guarantees that the country's producers will have a broad share of the domestic market, thus permitting the legitimate substitution of U.S. imports.

Washington, devoted to terrorist practices in every field, flatly rejected the Brazilian decision and thus reduced its purchases from that South American country by almost 40 percent.

The Yankee intention is to seize control of 90 percent of the Brazilian computer market with the subsequent standstill and downfall of the local industry. Can one be more sadistic, especially when the White House does not hesitate to practice the worst protectionism in favor of U.S. monopolies?

A few months ago, in a totally unilateral way, Reagan ordered a cut in steel purchases abroad to protect the big Yankee producers. In Latin America, Venezuela, Mexico, and Brazil were seriously hurt by this measure.

Regarding Brazil, it is vital for it to develop its industry and expand its trade. The alleged Brazilian miracle which Washington and the military dictatorships promoted since the mid-1960's left the country with a foreign debt that surpasses $100 billion nd left 70 million poor people in a population of 133 million human beings.

To assume its financial commitments, Brazil must deliver approximately 40 percent of its export revenues to its creditors. Under such conditions and with such a historical background, it is worth asking if there are any doubts about the legitimacy of the Brazilian decision to protect its computer industry. Logically, the answer favors the South American giant.

CASTRO PRESIDES OVER CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

FL211152 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] With Commander in Chief Fideal Castro, its frist secretary, presiding, the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee held its second plenary meeting on 17, 18, and 19 July. The meeting was held in Havana's Palace of the Revolution and the agenda included two points: the economic and social evaluation of 1985 and of the first months of 1986; and information and considerations on the results of the plenary meetings held by municipal and provincial committees and party base organizations, which met recently to analyze Comrade Fidel's statements on problems in the directorate of the economc system and other negative phenomena that exist in the heart of society.

In elaborating the last aspects, the results of the recently-concluded provincial enterprise assembly meetings were also taken into consideration. Tomorrow, the daily GRANMA, official organ of the party Central Committee, will summarize the second plenary meeting.

RAUL CASTRO PRESIDES OVER CENTER INAUGURATION

FL121214 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has inaugurated in Cumanayagua the Arnaldo Milian Castro Pioneer Explorer's Center, which is located 65 km from Cienfuegos in the Escambray area.

Also attending the inauguration were Carlos Lage, first secretary of the UJN [Union of Young Communists], Humberto Miguel Fernandez, Joaquin Bernal Camero, and Tomas Cardenas Garcia, first party secretaries in the Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus, and Villa Clara provinces, respectively, and all members of the Central Committee.

COUNCIL OF STATE APPOINTS NEW SUGAR MINISTER

FL211116 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The Council of State has agreed to relieve Comrade Antonio Rodriguez Maurell from his position as sugar minister and appoint him vice president of the Council of Ministers. The same agreement appoints Comrade Juan Herrera Machado as sugar minister.

ESPIN PRESIDES OVER CHILDREN'S DAY CEREMONY

FL211224 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Vilma Espin, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, has presided over the national ceremony commemorating children's day. The ceremony was held in the Ismaelillo Pioneer Camp in Cienfuegos Province.

Also participating in the ceremony was Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee, who was met by thousands of children from Cienfuegos, Villa Clara, and Sancti Spiritus Provinces.

POLITBURO MEMBER PRESIDES OVER GRADUATION

FL190259 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Upon speaking at the graduation ceremony at the Nico Lopez Higher Institute today, Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura called for increased work efforts and requirements. He also said the center should continue in the policy outlined by the party. [passage omitted]

ELECTORAL PROCESS INSTRUCTIONS APPROVED

FL181354 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Luis Mendez Morejon, secretary of the National Electoral Commission, has reported that the series of instructions completing the electoral process in the country has been approved. The electoral process will culminate with the election of deputies to the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP].

Mendez Morejon also reported that the commission had studied the progress made in the electoral process, which, he said, is being carried out efficiently.

BALAGUER 'MAY REINSTATE' MILITARY OFFICIALS

FL1211456 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Mario Read Bittina has said the government of President-elect Dr Joaquin Balaguer could reinstate military officials who were relieved without committing any offense.

The leader of the reformist Social Christian Party has said it would not be unusual if people directly linked to Balaguer's personal security would join the ranks of the Armed Forces next month.

Dr Read Bittina saids no one should be surprised by the new measures adopted by Dr Balaguer in reference to the Armed Forces. The political leader said if the law continues to be violated in favor of the military, the same law could be used to their benefit.

BALAGUER TO UNDERGO EYE TESTS IN U.S.

FL211523 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Santo Domingo -- Tommorrow, Tuesday, President-elect Dr Joaquin Balaguer will travel to Boston in the United States for medical tests on his deteriorating vision. The president-elect was scheduled for a noon meeting on [word indistinct] in New York City, but the meeting was cancelled. Even though the reason for the cancellation was not announced, it became apparent that it is because Dr Balaguer is expecting the arrival of a foreign delegation. Nevertheless, the foreign delegation's purpose and nationality was not revealed nor were the topics to be discussed with the president-elect.

It was reported that Balaguer will travel on Tuesday at 11:00 a.m., and he will be accompanied by a small delegation from his party, the reformist Social Christian Party.

AREA NATIONS BOYCOTT COMMONWEALTH GAMES

Jamaica Pulls Out

FL182337 Bridgetown CANA in English 2316 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, July 18, CANA -- Jamaica announced it would boycott the Commonwealth Games to protest Britain's refusal to impose economic sanctions on South Africa, the second Caribbean nation to do so.

Sports Minister Ed Bartlett told reporters the decision was consistent with our position against apartheid and in full recognition of the fact that every avenue has to be fully utilised in the struggle against apartheid.

Zambia and Zimbabwe also announced today they would not send teams to the games, but a third southern African Frontline State -- Botswana -- said it would take part.

Bartlett said the government regretted that the pull-out might initially upset some athletes who had trained long and hard. But we fully believe that the athletes themsleves on reflection, will see that the decision was a correct one, he said. The sacrifice, the minister said, was for the fight for freedom in southern Africa.

Bartlett made the announcement in the presence of Keith Shervington, secretary of Jamaica Olympic Association. We totally understand the situation. We accept this decision as being necessary at this time, he told reporters.

Foreign Ministry officials said Jamaica had informed counterparts in the Caribbean Community (Caricom) of its decision. [passage omitted]

Trinidad-Tobago Joins Boycott

FL190028 Bridgetown CANA in English 2324 GMT 18 Jul 86

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 18, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago will not be taking part in the Commonwealth Games beginning in Scotland next week, External Affairs Minister Errol Mahabir announced tonight in Parliament. This is being done as an act of complete solidarity with all who struggle against apartheid, Mahabir said. He noted that the southern African Frontline States had met in Harare to consider a boycott of the games in protest at Britain's opposition to trade sanctions against South Africa.

We have not yet received a communication from the Frontline States but based on the information which we have received, we decided that we should show our solidarity now, Mahabir told reporters afterward.

Because we had to take a decision, our team is on hold. Part of the team was supposed to have left this afternoon. ...And we couldn't keep this uncertainty for much longer.

My consultations with the rest of Caricom would suggest that a number of other Caricom countries would follow what we have done this evening, the foreign minister said.

Jamaica also announced its withdrawal tonight joining Bahamas as the Caribbean countries to boycott the games so far.

The Frontline States, Zambia and Zimbabwe, said they would not take part, but a third, Botswana said it would. [sentence as received]

The Trinidad and Tobago Government has never interfered in sporting activities in the past, Mahabir said. The principle factor here was the linkage of the participation in the Commonwealth Games by African countries with Britain's resistance to the imposition of economic sanctions -- that was a very major factor.

We believe that the momentum which has been generated will assist in bringing the necessary pressures in order to dismantle this odious system of apartheid.

It is very necessary for us to co-ordinate our position on matters like these, said Mahabir in answer to expected reaction from the rest of the Commonwealth Caribbean. Government here had been in contact with its Caricom partners over the last two days on the issue.

I believe that, on this occasion, our positions are far better co-ordinated than they have ever been on previous issues, said Mahabir.

Let us hope that this action that is being taken by so many Commonwealth countries and the deliberations of the seven heads of government during August 3-5 will bring up a set of measures, if you want to call them sanctions, which will avoid the need for resorting to this kind of action in the future.

Barbados Decides To Boycott

FL191500 Bridgetown CANA in English 1448 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 19, CANA -- Barbados today announced it was boycotting next week's Commonwealth Games -- the 17th country to withdraw in protest against Britain's refusal to agree to economic sanctions against racist South Africa. The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Cameron Tudor.

Barbados was the fifth Caribbean Community (Caricom) state to pull out of the July 24-August 2 games, the others being Bahamas, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Well-placed sources in Guyana said today St Kitts-Nevis was likely to follow suit. The Antigua-Barbuda Cabinet is due to meet today on the issue of a boycott, initiated by the African states as part of their campaign to end the dreaded apartheid system in South Africa.

Nine African states along with Malaysia, Bangledesh and Papua-New Guinea, have already announced their boycott. The West African state of Gambia withdrew today, reversing an earlier pledge to participate.

St Vincent Boycotts

FL211256 Bridgetown CANA in English 1443 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, July 20, CANA -- St Vincent and the Grenadines today announced a boycott of the Commonwealth Games, starting in Scotland on Thursday.

Minister of State Responsible for Sports Jerry Scott, who Friday put the team on hold while African Front Line Countries debated the question of a boycott, announced the state's withdrawl from the games.

Scott said the decision to boycott the games in protest against Britain's failure to take economic sanctions against South Africa was a collective one, taken by all seven member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

The other OECS countries are Grenada, Dominica, St Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis, and Montserrat. St Vincent and the Grenadines was to have sent a squad of athletes and boxers to the July 24 to August 2 games. Athletic officials here were not immediately available for comment. It would have been St Vincent's fifth appearance at the Commonwealth Games.

Athletic teams were sent to the games in Cardiff in 1958, Kingston in 1966, and Canada in 1978. St Vincent and the Grenadines first and only medal in the games, a gold, was won by St Vincent-born British based boxer Frankie Lucas at the Christchurch games in 1974.

Grenada Government Issues Statement

FL212348 Bridgetown CANA in English 2317 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 21, CANA -- The Grenada Government said tonight that it was joining members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) in boycotting the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, Scotland starting on Thursday, because of Britain's failure to impose economic sanctions on racist South Africa.

In a statement, the government said: Because of the Grenada Government's well known abhorrence of the evils of apartheid, it is incumbent upon it to identify with the position taken by our OECS and Caricom partners in our relation to the Commonwealth Games, soon to begin in Edinburgh, as a signal of our deep-seated conviction that the curel and inhuman system of government in South Africa has no place in any society and must be dismantled now.

It added: The government also wishes to re-emphasise its commitment to the cause of freedom and justice for the black majority of South Africa.

Asked whether Grenada was fearful of retalitory action by Britain for its stance, Foreign Minister Ben Jones told CANA that his government was even prepared to tell the British Government it should do more to bring pressure on South Africa to dismantle the apartheid system.

Grenada had planned to send a 17-member team of athletes and boxers to the games. Grenada was the 11th Caricom country to announce a boycott.

GRENADA

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT CHINA, SOUTH KOREA

FL191555 Bridgetown CANA in English 1548 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 19 CANA -- Grenada's Foreign Minister Ben Jones will head a government and private sector mission on official visits to China and South Korea in early September, he has announced here.

I hope to discuss matters affecting...economic assistance and trade, Jones said in a radio broadcast. He said he expected to leave Grenada on September 4 and would be away for about 10 days. Jones said the five-member delegation he will lead would was expected to include one representative from the local private sector.

The minister said he attached high significance to the visits to the two Southeast Asian countries. China recently gave Grenada a grant of nearly two million dollars while South Korea has already provided the island with several police cars and sporting equipment, and offered to help construct a complex to house government offices.

The Grenada Government, which came to power 19-months ago, immediately broke off diplomatic relations with North Korea in favour of the South and also opened diplomatic ties with China. Jones said he was still to take up outstanding invitations to visit both Venezuela and Morocco.

HAITI

DESYR APPEALS DEATH SENTENCE FOR MURDER

FL191158 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The first Haitian Duvalier official to be sentenced to death on murder and torture charges has appealed his conviction forcing court officials to postpone proceedings in the second murder trial. Luc Desyr was found guilty Wednesday of torture and murder during the 1957-1971 regime of President Francois Duvalier.

GEORGETOWN WITHDRAWS FROM COMMONWEALTH GAMES

FL191403 Bridgetown CANA in English 1353 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, July 19, CANA -- Guyana has joined Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and the Bahamas in withdrawing from next week's Comonwealth Games in Scotland, over Britain's refusal to agree to economic sanctions against racist white regime in South Africa, it was officially announced here.

A senior government official said Guyana President Desmond Hoyte last night cabled his administration's decision to fellow Caribbean Community (caricom) states, urging similar action in solidarity with several African states which have also announced a boycott of the games, due to open July 24.

Eleven athletes should have represented Guyana at the games, including 800 metres runner Oslen Barr, who won a gold at the Central American and Caribbean Games, lightweight boxer Donald Allison who won a silver medal and bronze medalist, light heavyweight Wilfred Moses. [passage omitted]